

UNITED ONCE MORE

The Republican State Convention of South Carolina.

MET IN COLUMBIA LAST WEEK

The Proceedings Were Unimportant and Slow. Delegates to Nominates McKinley Elected to Philadelphia.

The Republican State Convention on Tuesday of last week met in the State House at Columbia. There was a large attendance of delegates from all over the State, and the crowd was a familiar one to those who have been handling Republican conventions for years. Bob Smalls, Webster, George Washington Murray, J. P. Jones, John R. Tolbert, John F. E. Jones, Reed Tolbert, Deas, Dickinson, Lathrop, Morris, Sweeney and all the notable figures were there.

It was a little after 2 o'clock when R. R. Tolbert called the convention to order and Secretary Johnson, of the State committee, read the call issued for the National Convention by National Chairman Mark Hanna. There were about twenty white men seated in the convention hall, all the others being colored.

The State convention call was then read, providing for 125 delegates and asking all classes of Republicans to come into the regular organization.

The convention was then about to be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, when Robert Smalls said he thought that the roll should be read first. But the prayer followed and then the roll of delegates was called as follows:

Abbeville—R. R. Tolbert, Jr., J. M. Collins, W. H. Lomax.
Aiken—E. J. Dickinson, S. E. Smith, A. S. Johnson.
Anderson—E. F. Cochran, Robert Price, M. S. Smith, John R. Sims, J. S. Adams.

Barnwell—W. T. Dixon, P. B. Knight, G. G. Butler.
Beaufort—Robert Smalls, G. A. Reed, J. I. Washington, B. H. Clouston.
Bamberg—D. D. Getter, C. P. Robinson.

Berkeley—D. T. Middleton, A. P. Prielean, F. S. Edwards, T. J. Jandou.
Charleston—W. D. Crum, G. I. Cunningham, James Robinson, T. L. Grant, H. W. Purvis, W. B. Beckett, R. W. Holway, W. H. Grayson, J. W. Wheeler.
Chester—A. Davis, J. C. Atkinson, A. D. Walker.

Cherokee—J. F. Jones, E. Littlejohn.
Chesterfield—M. D. McFarland, L. F. Hyatt.
Columbia—R. A. Stewart, R. A. White, E. D. Wells.
Colleton—E. D. Bennett, T. T. Brown, B. Levy.

Darlington—E. H. Deas, W. H. Waddell.
Dorchester—J. H. Hadd, J. O. Ladd.
Edgefield—P. Simkins, J. B. Odum, A. W. Simkins.
Fairfield—P. Rice, J. S. Bird, Ben Ruff.

Florence—J. E. Wilson, M. W. Harris, W. C. Rush.
Georgetown—J. A. Baxter, G. E. Herriot.
Greenville—James Brier, L. F. Goldsmith, Thomas Brier, C. B. Johnson, J. W. Miller.

Greenwood—J. W. Tolbert, J. R. Tolbert.
Hampton—J. C. Eubank, P. H. Walker, J. B. King, T. J. Walker, Robert Guess.

Kershaw—W. E. Byrkin, W. W. Carter, H. Powell.
Lancaster—F. R. Massey, Wm. McKenna.
Lexington—P. S. Sabar, J. M. Robertson.

L. W. C. Blalock.
Lexington—L. H. Hayes, W. A. Smith.
Marion—W. H. Collier, S. P. Simmons, M. K. Holloway.
Marion—E. J. Sawyer, R. A. Drake, J. W. Thomas, I. W. Brockington.

Newberry—R. E. Williams, T. T. Tribble, J. D. Dawkins.
Oconee—A. C. Merriok, W. J. Thomas, G. Daniels.
Orangeburg—E. A. Webster, A. LaBour, J. H. Fordham, H. A. Bostick, Caroline Paulding.

Pickens—J. W. Hadden, A. M. Folger.
Richland—E. W. Scriven, L. C. Scott, L. Pryor, N. E. Lewis.
Saluda—J. M. Jones, J. A. Daniels.

Spartanburg—G. W. Foster, Laban Morgan, R. P. Rogers, G. T. Pointer, E. F. Means.
Sumter—W. W. Ramsey, W. J. Andrews, E. W. Walker, G. W. Murray.
Union—J. C. Hunter, J. P. Sartor, J. D. Norris.

Williamsburg—James Thorpe, L. Jacobs, S. D. Lowery.
York—G. A. Watts, J. J. Massey, R. B. Foster, C. P. White.

State Chairman R. R. Tolbert then addressed the convention. It afforded him pleasure to see these faces again. He then told what was before the convention. He was happy to see in the hall men who were, four years ago, meeting in the other end of the State House. He was glad to see that once more South Carolina had a united Republican party. (Applause.)

Deas, on behalf of the executive committee, presented the name of J. H. Fordham for temporary chairman and of the Rev. J. H. Johnson for temporary secretary. Fordham was escorted to the chair by Smalls and Deas.

On taking the chair Fordham did not make a speech, merely requesting all to observe that a carpet was on the floor and that cuspidors were provided for the protection thereof.

The temporary roll of the committee was adopted as the temporary roll of the convention.

The appointment of a committee on credentials was authorized, consisting of nine members, one from each district and two at large; contesting delegations being barred after a brief discussion.

Then Smalls moved that no member of the State executive committee be allowed to serve on this committee and a long fight followed. Deas wanted a roll called to take the amendment, the vote being 55 to 58. Smalls did not wish any delegates who had heard the cause to be on this committee.

Deas said a proposition had never been heard of.

Dickerson, of Aiken, discussed the matter. He had requested Deas to withdraw his motion to table. He thought that the executive committee members should be allowed their rights as members of the convention. When the committee came back all would then pass upon the question; those who heard the cases would come back in here and vote on them. The convention was about to establish a bad precedent. It was wrong and dangerous.

Grant, of Charleston, wanted a committee that had never heard a word of the testimony.

Stewart, of Charleston, wanted a new committee.

Smalls then vigorously presented his reasons why he wished the members of the committee who had heard the cases barred from the committee on credentials. Those who had heard the cases had already voted and decided. He wanted justice done and the defeated men to feel that it had been done. He wanted to keep the Republican party united as it now was. It presented a solid front to Democracy. "Though cheated and robbed out of our ballot, we are, thank God, a united Republican party." (Applause.)

Smalls and Deas had a running discussion, which caused much amusement and applause. Deas intimated that Smalls had as axe to grind. This brought Smalls to his feet. He said he was slated for the National Convention and if he was defeated he would go home. There was a lively free for all fight. One delegate got tired of it and wanted to call the previous question. It was asked him what his authority was for this; no rules had been adopted.

The reply was "under de common rule of de country, when a kumman talks too much." This response was lively delivered.

Boykin, of Camden, spoke at length. Then another roll-call was had on Smalls' amendment direct.

The Smalls amendment was voted down by 42 to 79.

The committee was then appointed as follows:

At Large—A. W. Simkins, Edgefield; James O. Ladd, of Dorchester. First District—J. W. Wheeler; 2d, W. S. Dickinson; 3d, E. F. Cochran; 4th, L. Morgan, 5th, M. J. Sawyer; 6th, E. H. Deas, chairman; 7th, D. T. Middleton.

The committee was working far beyond the hour for the convention to convene. The darkness came. The Electric Light Company could not furnish light, and the superintendent of the gas works could not be found, and it was a case of kerosene lamps or nothing.

The committee sent out a call at 7:30 o'clock a large number of men were brought to the Capitol. There had to be filled and fixed and it looked as if it would be 9 o'clock before the convention could get to work again.

It was near 9 o'clock when the convention got to work again. Chairman Deas, of the committee on credentials, presented the committee's report.

There were five counties contested, as follows: Colleton, Greenville, Pickens, Florence and Richland. The committee reported in favor of seating the delegation named in the roll above.

There was considerable discussion, led by Deas and Purvis. That portion of the report not referring to contests was adopted. Then the contests were taken up, Colleton coming first. Each side was allowed ten minutes to present its case. The ground was gone over in detail.

About this time the gas was turned on and the light was better.

The Benet delegation was about to be seated, when Grant, of Charleston, made a vigorous plea for discarding seating methods.

He said Benet was here by himself, no other delegate being here with him. He was applauded. The convention, by a vote of 97 to 17, tabled the motion of Dr. Crum, of Charleston, that the Myers delegation be seated.

Preblean, of Berkeley, made an impassioned appeal for peace, and he offered an amendment that both the Benet and the Myers delegation be seated, and each given half a vote.

Smith, of Aiken, seconded this. Dickinson, of Aiken, opposed the substitute.

By a vote of 97 to 18 the substitute was voted down. The Myers delegation, headed by Benet, was seated.

Deas wanted the rest of the report adopted as a whole.

In the confusion resulting Brier, from Greenville, inquired if this was a law college or a Sunday-school. He wanted to get down to work.

George Washington Murray made a fiery appeal for the Republican party in the State to go forward a solid phalanx to meet the Democracy, which, like a demon, was overriding the liberty of the people. Deas kept interrupting the speaker. Some member wanted to stop Deas. He exclaimed: "Sit down, you damn fool, get!" On a former occasion Deas said something about "showing under the opposition like hell." An old preacher of the colored field was inexpressibly shocked and said Deas ought to be turned out of the church.

Murray resumed his speech, to which Dickinson replied.

The report of the committee on credentials was then adopted as a whole with a whoop.

It was then 11:30 o'clock. The permanent organization had not up to that time, been effected, on account of the temporary chairman and secretary were then elected the permanent officers.

The election of delegates to the National Convention, at Philadelphia, June 19, was then entered upon.

Grant, of Charleston, nominated S. E. Smith, of Aiken.

R. A. Stewart, of Manning, nominated E. D. Deas, of Darlington.

Dickerson, of Aiken, nominated E. A. Webster, of Orangeburg.

Crum, of Charleston, nominated Robert Smalls, of Beaufort.

C. P. T. White, nominated R. R. Tolbert. Smith withdrew his name.

The four remaining nominees were elected by acclamation.

The convention had taken many hours to organize, but when it did organize it disposed of its business in thirty minutes.

Dickinson nominated a list of alternates.

Grant protested that nominations should be made individually and not by manufactured lists.

The Dickinson list consisted of Abial Lathrop, S. D. Pointer, R. E. Williams and A. B. Johnson.

A colored preacher from Sumter thought the majority wanted too much. He suggested S. E. Smith as an alternate.

Smith declined. The four names on Dickinson's list were accepted by acclamation.

The convention then adjourned after adopting a platform.

FARMERS AND COTTON FUTURES

A Noted Expert Gives Some Good Advice as to Them.

There is a tendency on the part of some cotton growers to consider favorably plans for selling in advance the crop which they expect to raise this season, and some newspapers have advised them to try it. In regard to the proposition that Southern farmers should sell on a basis of New York futures for September and October delivery their crops of cotton not yet planted, Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson writes as follows in the Manufacturers Record:

"No farmer could sell his crop on the basis of prices for September and October delivery unless he agreed to deliver it during those months. He could deliver only a small proportion of his crop by that time, as picking usually goes on until December and sometimes much later. He could only sell with safety for delivery in November and December, and New York futures for these months are nearly half a cent lower than for September delivery. The present price for November delivery would leave the farmer, after paying freight, commissions and other charges, about 7 cents per pound for middling cotton. This should not be regarded a very tempting price, since it has been exceeded during every calendar year with only one exception since 1826.

"Should the farmer sell now for delivery next fall or winter and prices before then should advance from any reason, he would have to make a deposit of money equal to the advance, and the raising of this money might prove inconvenient and expensive. If the farmer should sell more than his crop turned out to be, he would then have to buy of his neighbors to make up the quantity. In the event of higher prices ruling at that time than he had sold at, he might thus suffer a considerable loss, besides having to part with all of his own crop at a lower price than his neighbors were receiving.

"If, from the condition of his crop late in the summer, the farmer should feel reasonably confident of making 200 bales of cotton, it would be wise, perhaps, to sell 100 bales for November or December delivery against his crop if the price were satisfactory. This would leave him a perfectly legitimate, and it looked as if it would be 9 o'clock before the convention could get to work again.

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NEBRASKA SPEAKS.

The Platform Adopted by the Democrats of that State.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

An Income Tax and the Free Coinage of Silver Demanded.

Porto Rican Tariff Opposed

The platform adopted by the Nebraska Democratic Convention, which was read and endorsed by Bryan before its adoption, was as follows:

We, the Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm and endorse, in whole, and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic National convention held in Chicago, 1896.

We favor amendments to the Federal constitution specially authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. We oppose government by injunction and the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

We observe with approval the support given by Democrats throughout the country to the movements looking towards the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

We favor the principle of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.

We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents; we believe that names upon the pensions rolls should not be arbitrarily dropped, and we believe, as stated in the last national platform, that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

We condemn the Dingley Tariff law as a trust breeding and extortion inviting measure, skillfully devised for the purpose of giving to a few the favors which they do not deserve and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We welcome the opportunity offered this year to take the Federal government out of the hands of the Republican party, which has abandoned American ideas and American ideals and, at the command of corporate wealth, has plotted against the financial independence of the individual and now contemplates the nullification of the declaration of the American independence.

We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trust the money trust, the industrial trust and the international land-grabbing trust.

Instead of a system which would chain our nation to the gold standard and compel it to participate in all the disturbances which come to European nations, we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

The Republican administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a commission to solicit foreign aid in restoring the double standard, and a Republican congress, even while trying to make the gold standard permanent, has confessed judgment against the standard by attempting to revive the delusive hope of international bimetalism.

Instead of the system favored by the Republican party, under which national debts are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the government's sovereign right, to issue all money. We demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of national bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

We believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable, and we condemn the national administration for its failure to enforce the present law against the trusts or to recommend a more effective law.

We favor a State constitution which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within the State and also prevent monopolies organized elsewhere from doing business within the State; but we further believe that congress should supplement the efforts of the State by legislation which will require every corporation, before engaging in interstate commerce, to show that it has no water in its stock and that it is attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of and articles of merchandise.

In its platform of 1860 the Republican party declared that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the federal constitution (viz.: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to secure these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed), is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, but the Republican party, under its present leadership, is endangering the preservation of republican institutions by placing the dollar above the man in the construction of government, and by violating the principles that it once declared to be essential.

We condemn the Puerto Rican tariff bill recently passed by a Republican house of representatives as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of good faith.

We assert that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress, created and limited by the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution, or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure half republic and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possessions.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and, as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America.

We favor expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood, neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well equipped State militia are sufficient in time of peace; in war the citizen soldier should be a republic's defense.

We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine, advanced in some quarters, that this nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward any of the European nations, not because of hostility to England, but because we believe in the principles of a republic and reject, as did our forefathers, the theory of monarchy.

We sympathize with the Boers in their heroic efforts to preserve their national integrity. The failure of Republican leaders, who four years ago expressed sympathy for the Cuban patriots, to feel an interest in the struggle of the Dutch of South Africa, shows the paralyzing influence of the imperial policy to which the administration is now endeavoring to commit the country.

Chairman Charles A. Towne, of the national committee of the silver Republican party has issued a call for a national convention of the party to meet in the Centennial Opera House, Kansas City, Mo., at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, July 4, 1900 to place in nomination candidates for president and vice president of the United States and of such other business as may properly come up.

A cordial invitation to attend is extended "to all electors in the United States who in 1896 left the Republican party because of the abandonment by that party of its traditional policy of bimetallism; and to all present members of that organization, which by its adoption of the gold standard by its retirement of the greenbacks, by its surrender to banks of the government function of issuing money, and by its other numerous acts of recreancy to the principles and traditions of the best days of the Republican party, have been convinced that the party of Lincoln no longer exists, and who are prepared to recognize the duties of patriotism as superior to all party obligations."

Dewey in a Downpour.

A dispatch from Macon, Ga., says: "In a steady downpour of rain Admiral Dewey reviewed 2,000 school children of Bibb County Friday morning. The children stood patiently in the rain for nearly an hour waiting for the distinguished visitor. The cadet corps of the Gordon Institute, of Barnesville, Ga., acted as a guard of honor. As the Admiral passed through the lines of children the little fellows yelled lustily, and this was by odds the most enthusiastic feature of the reception. One of the features of the ride was the enthusiastic greeting of the students of Wesleyan Female College, the oldest institution of the kind in the world. By reason of the inclement weather other features of the entertainment were out short. Admiral Dewey and party left for Jacksonville over the Southern at 10:10 Friday night."

For the Usual Crime.

A special dispatch from Richmond, Va., to The News and Courier says: "Reuben Griggs, a colored youth, was hanged Friday at Cumberland County House, Va., for a criminal assault on a little girl of his own race. This is the first instance of the kind in Virginia, if not in the whole South, where a Negro has been legally executed for a crime of this kind, where the victim was a Negro."

Griggs' crime was revolting to the extreme and for a time there were fears of lynching. Friday Griggs' body was placed in a coffin and was lowered into the ground where he was to be buried. It took five men to hold the body up on his back. This is the first hanging that has taken place in Cumberland County in fifty-seven years. There were seventy-five Negroes around the jail at the time of the hanging."

For Another's Crime.

Governor McSweeney Friday pardoned Charles Mills, colored, who was convicted in Spartanburg County on the charge of stealing a watch. Judge Buchanan and Solicitor Sasse urge the granting of the pardon. It appears that Charles Mills was confused with Eugene Mills and that the wrong man was gotten into the meshes of the law for the watch stealing and that it was a case of mistaken identity, the two brothers looking so much alike that people could not generally tell the difference between them.

Valuable Statues.

A gold statue of Miss Maud Adams, nearly six feet high and weighing 700 pounds, has been made for the Paris exposition. The statue will typify "An American Girl" and is the only solid gold statue in existence. Miss Adams was chosen as the model last summer. The statue is said to be worth \$150,000. The silver statue of Ada Rehan weighs 2,000 pounds and, with its gold base, cost \$250,000.

Poor Fellow!

Jacob Lorillard has filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at \$889,327 and his assets at nothing at all. He declares that he has only \$100 in cash, and clothing and personal ornaments worth \$200. Mr. Lorillard admits that he has an income of \$40,000 a year, but says it is barely sufficient for his needs.

THE WEATHER.

Three Well Defined Cold Waves Come This Way.

THE RAINFALL VERY HEAVY.

Conditions Were Unfavorable for Farming Operations, So Farmer Bauer Asserts.

Below is the monthly bulletin of the South Carolina section of the United States weather and crop service for the month of February, which will be of special interest to the farmers of the State:

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The month of February, 1900, was much colder than usual, with three well defined cold waves, one on the 1st of the month, the second on the 18th, and another on the 25th. The cold weather of the month generally occurred during the second period, although at a few places it was coldest on the 1st. The temperature extremes were within previously recorded limits. There were comparatively few days when the temperature rose above the normal, and the average men was below the active growing point, over the greater portion of the State.

The rainfall was heavy, and in excess of the normal amounts, over the extreme western portions of the State, where, in places, it amounted to over 10 inches, with gradually decreasing amounts toward the coast, where there was less than the usual amount, although the deficiency was not large enough to be harmful.

The weather conditions were unfavorable throughout the month for farming operations, and the severe cold of the 18th killed much stock of all kinds in the coastal regions. The ground was generally too wet to plow, and few, if any, spring crops were sown, while reports from all sections of the State indicate that fall sown crops were badly damaged, especially on light, sandy soils. Many such fields will be plowed up and devoted to other crops.

When what was the severe weather, and, although small, remains promising.

Over the greater portion of the State the buds of fruit showed no signs of swelling, and are probably uninjured. In the extreme southeastern portion of the State plum trees began to blossom on the 10th of the month, but other fruits, especially peaches, had not begun to bloom at the close of the month. It is believed that the fruit prospects are as yet unimpaired.

General farm work is later than usual. No corn was planted during the month, and gardening was impracticable owing to the coldness and wetness of the soil.

VARIABLE WEATHER.

In recent years, and the same was probably kept the normal record, the month of February has become noted as the most variable month of the year. In some years the entire month is spring-like, mild and balmy. Again the entire month is cold, wet, cloudy, and windy, while other years exhibit in rapid succession the various weather phases peculiar to this State in the winter season.

The mean temperature for February, deduced from varying periods of from 5 to 12 years' observations, is 46.3 degrees, or nearly 2 degrees higher than the mean for January. State means have been deduced from observations covering so short a period of time that it is probable that the extreme variation has not been definitely determined, only approximately so, by the existing record, which dates back to 1893. Since that time February, 1897, was the warmest, with a State mean of 50.0 degrees, and February, 1895, the coldest, with a mean temperature of 37.4 degrees.

The highest maximum temperature recorded the past 8 years was 83 degrees at Gillisonville in February, 1897, and the lowest minimum in 1899 at Santuco and Shaw's Fork, where 11 degrees below zero was noted on the morning of the 14th.

It is not alone in the matter of temperature that the month shows